

The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 3964. 一九一九年六月廿一日 二十一庚辰

HONGKONG WEDNESDAY 10TH JULY 1870.

三月七日

港

PRICE \$1 PER MONTH.

Arrivals.

July 19, MONKESER, Brit. br., 634
Tons, Shields 1st March, Coal, P. & O.
Co.
July 19, CANIDA, GAVOUR, San. Sal. ship,
(280, Assoquin, Callao, 16th May, Ballast
—W.M. POSTAN & Co.)
July 19, HYDRA, North Ger. br., 337, Runge
Sagor 11th July, 9,400, picul. Rice
RUM, HOBSON & Co.
July 19, NARVAL, BORAO, Brit. br., 541,
Wm. K. COOK, Yokohama 16th June
Ballast—CARGO
July 19, BATTEN, Ainer. ship, 909, Marsh
Newcastle, N.S.W., 6th June, 900 tons
Coal—CARGO
July 19, DANUBE, Brit. br., 601, Hopkins
Shanghai 16th July, General—BORNKO
Co. Limited
July 19, H.L.C.M. g.b. SU-SENG, Stewart
Canton 16th July
July 20, H.L.M. g.b. PEI-LONG, 74, 8 guns,
60 Horsepower, Vivielle, Saigon 14th
July
Departures.

July 19, YUNTEZER, srt., for Shanghai
July 19, JAPAN, for Whampoa
July 19, ALDEBARAN, for Bangkok
July 19, QUEEN OF THE EAST, for Yokohama
July 20, DANUBE, srt., for London
July 20, H.M. R.D. STERLING, for a Cruise

Clearances.

At THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE
JULY 19TH

Danube, srt. for London
Kullary, for Saigon

Loss of Gouer, for Foochow

Yuntezer, srt. for Shanghai

Passports.

Per Dingko, srt. from Shanghai
Mr. and Mrs. Sanders
Per Hydra, from Saigon
33 Chinese

Reports.

The North German bark Hydra reports
a moderate fresh monsoon and smooth
water

The British bark Naval Brigade reports light
and variable winds throughout; passed Chao
Babuon on 15th July; passed the Pratas on
the 16th; and, after a rest, is now bound
out or returning, the course by which the ship
was set to windward of her intended course.

The British steamship Danube reports light
winds for the most part, occasionally, a gale
and much head seas throughout.

The British steamship Malabar reports passed
the British corvette *Bersava* in the Yang-tze-kuang
from Yokohama, going up, and the British
barque *Juno* on the 17th of Chapel Island, on
which was reported to be a gale, and
an extremely recently erected, passing steamer
Sundu on the 16th; off Hainan Island, charac-
ter of monsoon light but squally.

The British ship *Gresham* reports light
winds with some head of S.E. wind; passed
Put On 19th, 11th instant, the east wind
between S.W. and S.E.

The British 3-masted schooner Louis reports
S.E. trade and bauling fair East, made
Changsha on 21st, late 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th,
and the 27th, late 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 1st, 2nd, 3rd,
Mouton on the 4th, and light, variable with
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and long. 113° 24' E., barometer falling, then
thick rainy weather with strong gales from
E.S.E. veering through S to W, and round by
N to the last, the wind since then moderate
monsoon with squalls.

The British ship *Rudder* reports passed
East of New Caledonia, carrying light and
buoyant winds, the East wind dominant, the
wind on the 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st,
made the Balintang on 17th July 18th; found a
strong current setting N.E.; uncertain weather
across the China sea.

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and the 27th, late 28th,

Docks.

PORT OF AMoy.

SHIP OWNERS, AGENTS, and COM-
MANDERS are informed that the Dock
Committee, the Barracks, and all the above
part afford every facility at moderate charges
for REPAIRING AND SPARING VESSELS,
AND
CLEANING AND PAINTING IRON
SHIPS AND STEAMERS.

THEIR LARGE GRANITE DOCK,
Has 238 feet length on the blocks, and at
average spring tides, receives Vessels of 16 to
20 feet draught. It has a
CAISSE GATES, and a GROUNDSIDE GATE,
BREAST-PIERS,
And an Engineers' workshop fitted with Lathes
and Tools, driven by steam. Iron and Brass
Foundries, Boiler-makers shop, a large Smithy
and Carpenters' and Boat-builders' sheds. All
superintended by resident Engineers.

Their two smaller GRANITE DOCKS can
receive, at spring tides, Vessels drawing 12 feet
Spare, Timber, and other Dock-yard material
kept in stock.

Quarters for Officers, and a DRY GODOWN
for STORES, of Vessels under repair.
2317 Amoy, December, 1868.

FOO CHOW D O C K.

RIVER MIN.

THE above quoted, finished DOCK, of the
following Dimensions viz.: Length 300
feet; Breadth at Bottom, 40 feet, capable of
receiving Vessels drawing 16 to 18 feet, as
the state of the Tides will allow. The Dock runs
dry to the Blocks and is pumped out by steam.
The Dock gates, and groundside gates, are
driven by steam.

Writings, 12-inch SCREW CUTTING
GATE LATHE.

DRILLING AND SCREWING MACHINES,
A LARGE SMITHY, &c., &c.

Large quantity of iron and timber
for STOWAGE OF CARGO, &c., &c. A large
Stock of Woods, Metal, &c., &c., always on hand.

The Dock Steam Tug WEEZING is available
at all times to tow vessels to or from Sea, at car-
rent rates, on application to

JOHN C. SKELTON,
Supervisor.

The list of Charges for lighting or remov-
ing vessels can be obtained from

Messrs. DE SILVER & CO., Hongkong.

Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., Shanghai,
of 376

May 3

The Chronicle and Directory for 1870.

NOW READY.

The Edition for 1870 is now ready for
Delivery.

As already announced, the Directory is pub-
lished in Two Forms, Complete at \$5, or with
the List of Residents and Port Directories
only, at \$3.

Copies may be obtained at the Daily Press
Office, and of the following Agents—
MESSRS. DROWN & CO., SWATOW.

WILSON, NICHOLS & CO., Amoy.

HEDGE & CO., Foochow.

The Office of the Daily Press from this office
commences on the 1st of August, 1870, and the new
subscribers will receive it at 10.45.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JULY 20th, 1870.

The Mail Edition of the Daily Press will
be issued to-morrow at 7 A.M., and will
contain full particulars to the latest
dates of the Tientsin outbreak. It is
requested that orders for extra copies
be sent in to-day.

So accustomed have we become to referring to the Pekin Authorities for the punishment of outrages committed by or committed at by the officials themselves, that a similar course is being taken in the present case, notwithstanding that the unimpeachable manner in which the outbreak is traced to the officials at Tientsin, and the proximity of that place to the capital make it clear that the Pekin authorities are themselves concerned in the plot. The reference to Pekin policy is now reduced to an absurdity, which may fairly be imagined, was never anticipated by those who inaugurated it. The Empress receives the main leader of the rising, Chiau, with special marks of favour, and within a few hours the Mandarins of the Tsung-Yan-Tsun are expressing their deep sorrow at the occurrence at the English and American Legations, and Chiau How, the man who is beyond any doubt immediately responsible for the bar-
barities, is appointed Special Ambassador to Paris to explain the affair. The first ex-
cution which was attempted by the Chinese
was that the outbreak was purely accidental, the preposterous statement even being made that the whole affair resulted merely from a few little boys throwing one or two stones. This statement, however, which in itself passes credulity, being disproved by overwhelming evidence implicating the officials at Tientsin, and by a strong presumption, those at Pekin, the ground was shifted, and another very plausible story put forward. By an ingenious misrepresentation, the Pekin authorities, never at a loss for an excuse, are endeavouring to make it appear that the whole affair was the work of a disaffected faction, and was not in any way aided or supported by them. This, like almost all Chinese falsehoods, is in part true, and for that the more calculated to mislead. The work is indeed that of a disaffected faction, but discredited because it is afraid the Pekin Authorities will show too much favour to foreign nations. As the authorities at Pekin begin to fear the consequences of what has been done, they innocently point to the disaffected faction, and so hope to clear themselves of all responsibility by pleading their favourite argument—ever listened to by the wonderful diplomats that guard our interests—that they were unable to go against it. This second statement is like the former, half true. They were not really unable to go against the plotters, but were unwilling to do so, as they had hoped that the movement—against foreigners might be successful, or at least not be productive of any serious results to themselves; while they failed to oppose a growing faction, whose declared object was to get foreigners out of China, but who did not hesitate to hint at the overthrow of the Imperial Government if it did not further their views. The massacre at Tientsin being perpetrated, and it becoming evident that the vengeance which such a bold move would invoke should be exacted by any possible means, the Pekin Authorities, do not fail to go to the home upon a faction whom they have temporalised with and encouraged, and whose leading man, Chiau, had been received and praised by the Empress after having perpetrated the horrors of Tientsin. Very

different it may be taken, for certain, would be their interest are clearly in favor of foreign trade; but if the rebels continue in the present state of semi-panic, they will probably themselves begin to believe it to be all that they have done. The Foreigner reports.

OLD RESIDENT.

THE STATE OF AFFAIRS.

The following is a summary of the news from the Chinese papers, to conclude that the plot, to which the Chinese say some very serious punishment will be inflicted on the Northerners, for the recent massacre at Tientsin, the lives of all us residing in this country, will be endangered. The natives are not to be expected to do something that should at least have the appearance of a willingness to bring the offenders to justice. The Chinese, however, fully supports the plotters, stating merely that a Foreign Consul had entered the Ole-Hsien's Yamen at Tientsin, fired a pistol, and been killed by the mob. Apparently upon pressure from the Minister, a further edict is issued, but is so carefully worded, that it does not exclude the French Missionaries from the charge of kidnapping. The customary drinking and pilfering goes on between the English and American Representatives, and the mandarins at the Tung-Lo Yamen, with the object of settling the master according to the custom of civilized nations. It may be devoutly hoped that it will be so settled. The custom of civilized nations when its best and most valued subjects are numbered by a barbarous nation, whose shameless officials have gone in league with the scum of society and inflamed the ignorant in order to bring about an atrocious massacre, was at least at one time, very well defined. The wrong was avenged, and the treachery punished. But times have now changed, and a British subject who is in the employ of the Chinese and is United States Consul goes with the murderer Ambassador to Paris, to explain how and why the murder were committed. Times have changed, when our national self-respect has fallen so low as this. Does not Mr. Marrow, do not the foreign employes of Custom House, who go as interpreters to the Mission, know that it was Chiau How's scandalous neglect of his duties that the massacre of thirteen innocent ladies and nine innocent men is to be attributed? Does not Mr. Meadows, do not these Custom House Interpreters, know that it was Chiau How's sacred duty to strait every nerve to avert the bloody dead in which he shared? Can they, then, in the name of Heaven and Earth, appear before the incensed French nation, before Europe, before the world, as the paid advocates of scoundrel, whose hands are red with the Sisters' blood? Times are changed; but changed they must be, indeed, if an Embassy such as this can be received by the French nation. There are some who congratulate themselves, that so high an official is sent. It is almost impossible to conceive the depths of abjectness to which those must have fallen who can call such a man "high." We have in truth gone mad on this China question. Of all the strange incidents which History will have to record, this sending the capitulation as Ambassador will appear to future generations the most inexplicable. If ever Chiau How reach Paris, it may be taken for certain that he will be sent from the Tuilleries, and that he and his miserable assistants will speedily return amidst the execrations and derision of the whole civilized world. It will be astonishing, indeed, if France do not clearly see her ground, and it will be a death blow to the security of all foreigners in China if it be not plainly shown that it is beyond the power even of Chinese chicanery and deception for the Mandarins to set on foot the murder and outrage of innocent foreigners, and escape punishment, by means of the lie, lying and misrepresentation, as, thanks to the fatal policy which the foreign Representatives have adopted, have carried them safely through less atrocious acts of treachery and ill faith.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

BEFORE JAMES RUSSELL, Esq.

THE TABLE TURNED OR VICE VERSA.

Lee Awoon, chair cooie, No. 218, sum-
moned Mr. A. Dahl, chargers him with unlaw-
ful assault, and the Volunteers pushed the chair back; the attendant then took up stones, but the guard brought their bayonets. It is
noted that the guard, who are the descendants
of the Taotai and the Chieh-tai, who both
spent some hours of the night outside the South
Gate. Yesterday, His Excellency stationed
a guard of 100 French-Chinese soldiers at the
Tun-ka-dao Cathedral, and another similar
force of 100 men at the entrance of a general
public riot, it is believed there must have been
a general riot, from entering, though free
express was allowed from the Settlement. A
slight collision occurred in one case, in conse-
quence of this order. A Chinese, apparently a
man of means, who was with a fellow,
attempted to come into the Chinese
legation, but was repelled. He would not submit, and
the Volunteers pushed the chair back; the
attendant then took up stones, but the guard brought their bayonets. It is
noted that this should have been done, but we believe the promptitude with which a number of armed men turned out has had its effect on the Chinese, who now see that we are fully prepared. What was the origin of the
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of the Chinese states that he was sent to the
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Woolens, the former especially being quoted by certain dealers without any regard to market.

Owing to a want of private steaming vapor, and a heavy demand for steamer tonnages, Exchange has further declined by 10c. on London and a trifle on India.

In short, there is nothing of importance to note.

EXCHANGE.

On LONDON.—Bank Bills, at 3 months' sight, 4.52

Credits, at 6 months' sight, 4.62 to 4.64

Documentary Bills, at 6 months' sight, 4.62 to 4.64

" " " " 4.62

Bank Bills on demand, 4.65

On SHANGHAI.—Bank, 3 days' sight, 7.45 to 7.50

Private, 30 days' sight, 7.51

On CALCUTTA.—Bank, 3 days' sight, 2.93 to 2.92

HOMIAT.—Bank, 3 days' sight, 2.93 to 2.92

THE North China Steamer Company's S.S.

HONGKONG BANK STEAMER, 22, 36 p. c. prem.

Hongkong & Wp. Duct, 22, 36 p. c. prem.

Hongkong & Macao Steam Boat

Shares, 34 per cent. prem.

Shanghai Steam Navigation Co., 11.5 p. c. prem.

Shanghai & Ningpo Steam Navigation Co., 11.5 p. c. prem.

China Sea, Siacon, and Straits S. E. Co., 11.5 p. c. prem.

Union Insurance Society of

Canton, \$1,500 prem.

China Traders' Insurance Company, \$1,500 prem.

China Merchants' Bank, \$1,500 prem.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, \$1,500 prem.

Shares, \$150 prem.

China Fire, \$20 prem.

China & Japan Marine Insurance, 25 p. c. prem.

Hongkong General, 25 p. c. prem.

Hongkong Hotel Shares, 25 p. c. prem.

Hongkong Distillery Co., 5 p. c. prem.

Indo-Chinese Sugar Co., 5 p. c. prem.

SALES ON 10TH JULY, 1870.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATTHEWS & CO.

13431 East Point, 18th July, 1870.

FOR MANILA.

" MANILA."

Captain Abaro, will leave this for the above port, immediately after the arrival of the French Mail.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

W.M. PUSTAU & CO.

1322 Hongkong, 13th July, 1870.

FOR MANILA.

" SANTA ANA."

Captain Gavito, will be dispatched for the above port on SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, at 2 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

W.M. PUSTAU & CO.

1322 Hongkong, 13th July, 1870.

FOR MANILA.

" MARIA Y VICENTA."

St. Coloma, Master, will have quick dispatch for the above port.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

W.M. PUSTAU & CO.

13431 Hongkong, 13th July, 1870.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

" WOODBINE."

of about 5,500 pieces carrying capacity will be dispatched for the above port on or about the 23rd instant.

For Freight, apply to

CARLOWITZ & CO.

1333 Hongkong, 16th July, 1870.

FOR LONDON.

" WITCH OF THE TEES."

299 Tons, Bartley, Master, having the greater portion of her cargo engaged, will have immediate dispatch on or about the 25th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

ROZARIO & CO.

1331 Hongkong, 15th June, 1870.

FOR NEW YORK.

" THE 41 British Barque."

" HUDDISON."

J. M. Vaughan, Master, having the greater portion of her cargo engaged, will have immediate dispatch for the above port.

For Balance of Freight, apply to

OLYMPHANT & CO.

1240 Hongkong, 20th June, 1870.

FOR MELBOURNE AND SYDNEY.

" Follow the 'Sea Shell'."

THE 41 extreme Clipper Barque.

" SEA SHELL."

Capt. Bisco, having the greater portion of her cargo engaged, will have immediate dispatch for the above port.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

ROZARIO & CO.

1324 Hongkong, 25th June, 1870.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

" THE 41 British Barque."

" GORGES."

Capt. Makard, will have quick dispatch for the above port.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

RUSSELL & CO.

1185 Hongkong, 22nd June, 1870.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE 41 British Barque.

" OHIN OHIN."

Capt. Le Grand, 312 Tons Register, 8500 p. c. capacity. Apply to

EDWARD NORTON, 4, Praya.

1343 Hongkong, 16th July, 1870.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE 41 British Schooner.

" JANET MACLEAN."

of about 6,000 p. c. capacity. Apply to

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

1322 Hongkong, 21st October, 1869.

NOTICE.

M. R. H. WARDEN is admitted a partner in our firm from this date.

RUSSELL & CO.

1311 China, 1st December, 1869.

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